WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1823. [NO. 136.

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

200 Bushels Barley

WANTED by the subscriber, who will pay as much for it as any person in the county, on its delivery at his Brewery in Salisbury.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 23, 1822.—'33

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, *vs.* Eli Bradshaw....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*

3mt44.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee *vs.* John Martin, and others; original Bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte

Test, A. L. ERWIN, *C. & M. E.*

pr. adv. $4. 3mt39

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, *vs.* John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*

September 19, 1822.—t41p

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, *vs.* the heirs of George Keistler, deceased .....Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3mt40

Test, JAMES HILL, *C. M. E.*

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Carriage and Windsor CHAIR MAKING,

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with guilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.

Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

New Shop.

VALENTINE KESTLER takes the liberty to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has established a *Black Smith's* Shop in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, at the southern extremity of the town; where he is well prepared to do all kinds of jobs in his line of business, in a workman-like manner. He will shoe horses, all round, at 87½ cents each; and all other work at proportionate prices. As he intends to pay a strict *personal* attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a sufficient portion of public patronage to afford himself and family a comfortable subsistence. The public are respectfully invited to call, and give his shop a trial. 3t36

Salisbury, Dec. 31, 1822.

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL,
D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1822.....Thomas M'Lure *vs.* the heirs at law of John M'Lure, deceased.—In this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that John M'Lure and James M'Lure, two of the defendants, do not reside in the state aforesaid: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at next court and either plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3wt37p

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.... Jane Kerr *vs.* William Kerr.....Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk.*

3mt'47.—Price adv. $4.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The late *ARCHIBALD HENDERSON*, of Salisbury.

I became acquainted with Archibald Henderson in the year 1803, and from that time to the time of his death, I looked to him as a model of that perfect character in the profession of the law, which all his brethren should be ambitious to imitate. From him, judges might learn wisdom and discretion, and lawyers the dignity of their profession and the high duties which it imposes. I here speak only of his professional character; that which he exhibited to his country for more than twenty years, with a force and effect that ought to be remembered as long as a reverence for our civil institutions shall be cherished. No man could look upon him without pronouncing him one of the great men of the age. The impress of greatness was upon his countenance; not that greatness which is the offspring of any single talent, or moral quality; but a greatness which is made up by blending the faculties of a fine intellect with exalted moral feelings. Although he was at all times accessible, and entirely free from austerity, he seemed to live and move in an atmosphere of dignity. He exacted nothing by his manner; yet all approached him with reverence, and left him with respect. The little quarrels and contests of men were beneath him; their bickerings, their envyings, their slanderings, and all the workings of their little passions, kept at a distance from him: and I have often seen him discomfited at the bar, when contending for his clients, in cases where the little passions only, had play. His was the region of high sentiment; and there he occupied a standing that was pre-eminent in North-Carolina. He contributed more than any man since the time of Gen. Davie and Alfred Moore, to give character to the bar of the state, and to impress upon the people a reverence for their Courts of Justice. His career at the bar has become identified with the history of North-Carolina; and his life and his example furnish themes for instruction to gentlemen of the bench and to his brethren of the bar. May they study his life and profit by his example!

The constitution and jurisprudence of his country were his favourite studies. Profound reflection had generalized his ideas, and given to his political and legal learning a scientific cast. No man of the age better understood the theory of our government; no man more admired it; and no man gave more practical proofs of his admiration. The sublime idea that he lived under a government of laws, was forever uppermost in his mind, and seemed to give a coloring to all his actions. As he acknowledged no dominion but that of the laws, he bowed with reverence to their authority, and taught obedience no less by his example than by his precept. To the humblest officer of justice, he was respectful; the vices of private character were overlooked, when the individual stood before him clothed with judicial authority. In the county courts, when the Justices of the Peace administered the law, he was no less respectful in his deportment and submisaion to their decisions, than in the highest tribunal of the state. He considered obedience to the laws to be the first duty of a citizen; and it seemed to be the great object of his professional life, to inculcate a sense of this duty, and to give to the administration of the laws an impressive character. To understand his character, and profit by that understanding, we should consider it first in its relation to the Court, and secondly, in its relation to the Bar.

1. In its relation to the Court.—In N. Carolina, the Courts of Justice are the principal schools of instruction to the people. The discussions which there take place, and the contestations which are there carried on, and listened to with eagerness by people who attend, sharpen their understandings and improve their general stock of knowledge; while the lashings which vice receives, and the praise and commendation given to virtue, make moral impressions of the most salutary kind. There is taught the great lesson of obedience to the laws, and of reverence for their administration. The men who administer the law in courts of justice, act under a responsibility that is not often appreciated. Neither a judge nor a lawyer should ever enter a court of justice without a due sense of this responsibility; and when there, each should act his part with decorum and firmness. The duties of each are well defined; the rights of each well ascertained. No man understood the one or the other better than Archibald Henderson. To inspire a reverence for the laws, an impression must be made and continually enforced by every thing that passes, that they are administered with purity, without favour, passion or caprice; and as to the criminal law, that it is administered in mercy. Whatever may be the character of the judge, this impression cannot be made and enforced without the aid of the bar. The lawyers are the pillars which support the respectability and authority of the judge. A conviction of this truth regulated Mr. Henderson's conduct to the court.

He often said he had known but few men who were suited for the bench: he had known many good lawyers, and but few good judges. There were so many qualifications requisite for a good judge, that they were rarely found combined. At the head of these qualifications, legal learning is generally placed, and is chiefly looked to in making appointments to the bench. Mr. Henderson was of opinion that good common sense and discretion of mind were the first qualifications; an intimate acquaintance with mankind, and particularly with the middle and lower classes of people, their passions, feelings, prejudices, modes of thinking and motives of action, was the second; a good moral character, with chastened feelings and subdued passions, the third; independence of mind and energy of will, the fourth; and legal learning, the fifth. For this reason, he thought it unwise to appoint young men to the bench, let their legal acquirements be ever so great; or men advanced in years, who were either too proud or too indolent to mix with the great mass of the people, whose society is the school of that common sense and sound discretion, so necessary in a judge; and the want of which makes the administration of the laws fall most heavy upon the lower classes of the people, where it ought to be the lightest. This is most severely felt in the administration of the criminal law, where the obscurity of the individual excites no interest in his favor, and the ignorance of the judge of his character, his education, his passions, prejudices and motives of action, subjects him to a punishment which he does not deserve. It is on this account that the obscure and humble in life have peculiar claims upon the sympathy of the bar; and my bosom has often swelled with emotion when I have witnessed the efforts of Mr. Henderson in their favor.

The want of this common sense and discretion of mind is most commonly perceived in the infliction of punishments; in imposing unreasonable fines, and in inflicting imprisonment where there is no depravity of heart. Upon this subject Mr. Henderson entertained the opinion, that imprisonment, in our government, was a punishment so infamous, that it should be inflicted but seldom, except for offences growing out of the depravity of the heart: that it ought never to be inflicted for offences proceeding from the ordinary passions of our nature: that these were weaknesses, rather than crimes.

The history of North-Carolina furnishes no instance of direct corruption on the bench; yet there is a weakness in human nature, from which the best of men is sometimes not free, and which, when it finds its way to the bench, is attended, perhaps, with worse consequences than direct corruption. It is that weakness in a judge, which induces him *to lean* upon a particular lawyer, a weakness of which the judge himself is often unconscious, but which is soon perceived and felt by the bar and the people. There is no weakness in a judge so much to be deplored as this; inasmuch as it not only leads to error, but gives to the particular lawyer an improper advantage over his brethren, and subverts the reverence of the people for the court. It is a weakness infinitely worse than favoritism to particular men who are parties in suits; for favoritism may be disguised, but *leaning upon a lawyer* is obvious to all who attend court. Mr. Henderson's great character at the bar, his acknowledged legal learning, his known candour, all conspired to make him the object of this weakness; and I have seen him more than once shake off a judge who wished to lean on him. He scorned to help his client's cause, by favoring a weakness, which, in the judgment of common people, pollutes the streams of justice as much as downright corruption. He entertained the most profound contempt for that class of men, who, being appointed to the bench, are fond of displaying the powers of their official stations, "*cutting capers*," as the vulgar call it. Those men generally claim a consequence to which they are not entitled, and seek to operate on the fears of the bar and the people, instead of trying to gain their respect and reverence; commit men to jail for imaginary contempt, and treat with insolence bystanders, parties, and witnesses. Mr. Henderson detested judicial insolence as much as he abhorred judicial tyranny, and delighted to dwell upon an anecdote of the late Judge Wilds, of South-Carolina, who, upon calling a cause for trial and learning that a material witness of one of the parties was intoxicated and unable to give testimony, with a benevolence and good nature that adorned him, adjourned the trial until the witness could become sober. Some men that I have seen on the bench, would have committed the witness to jail. These men do not know the difference between inspiring terror and inspiring respect. It is beneath the dignity of the court, and unworthy of the spirit of our institutions, to address a freeman's *fears*. Nobler motives should govern him, and nobler passions should be addressed, to bring him back to his duty, if he go astray. There is no disposition in the people of North-Carolina to treat their officers of justice with disrespect. They are obedient to the laws, and delight to cherish a respect for men in authority. This disposition on their part should never meet with any thing that savoured of judicial insolence. There is a dignity of deportment which becomes the majesty of the laws, and that dignity every judge should strive to acquire, and uniformly exhibit it when discharging his official duties. That dignity so necessary on the bench, and so influential and impressive at the bar, Mr. Henderson possessed in a pre-eminent degree. He displayed it in the lowest as much as in the highest courts of the state; and the humblest magistrate, as well as the highest judge, felt himself honored and sustained by his decorum and respectful behaviour. But if his conduct to the court was exemplary, his conduct to his brethren of the bar was still more so. To them all he was kind and indulgent; to the young men of the profession, who did not stand aloof from him, he was literally a father, encouraging them to persevere, advising them as to their course of studies, instructing them and aiding them in the management of their causes. Some stood in awe of him and seldom approached him; his age, his venerable appearance, his majesty of character, seemed to intimidate them and keep them at a distance. He was conscious of his high standing, and never committed himself, nor put his reputation at risk. He always came to the trial of his causes well prepared; and if the state of his health or his want of preparation seemed likely to jeopardize his reputation in the management of his client's cause, he would decline the trial until a more favorable time. The courts in which he practiced, and his brother lawyers, understood the delicacy of his feelings upon this point so well, that they extended to him the indulgence he required; and a knowledge of this part of his character gave confidence to his clients, and attracted crowds of people to hear his speeches. When he rose at the bar, no one expected to hear common place matter; no one looked for a cold, vapid, or phlegmatic harangue. His great excellence as a speaker consisted in an earnestness and dignity of manner, and strong powers of reasoning. He seized one or two strong points, and these he illustrated and enforced. He avoided refinement in argument, both to the court and to the jury. His exordium was generally short, and always appropriate. He despised the apologetic exordium so fashionable with some speakers; an exordium that suits one case as well as another, and never fails, when persevered in, to make the speaker appear ridiculous. He quickly marched up to the great point in controversy, making no manœuvre as if he were afraid to approach it, or was desirous of attacking it by surprize. The confidence he exhibited of success, he gradually imparted to his hearers; he grew more warm and earnest as he advanced in his argument, and seizing the critical moment for enforcing conviction, he brought forth his main argument, pressed it home, and quickly sat down. In great causes, his eloquence and manner were irresistible. He despised long speeches, and abhorred petty altercation and wrangling at the bar. The great object of his professional life, as has been before stated, was to inspire a reverence for the administration of the laws. Nothing detracts more from this reverence, than a want of dignity in the gentlemen of the bar. Altercation and wrangling are the reverse of dignity; and although they gratify the appetites of vulgar clients, they are a reproach upon the lawyers who indulge in them, and upon the court that tolerates them. Instead of being a tribunal for the exalted and sacred purpose of administering justice, the court becomes an arena into which the lawyers descend to wield the weapons of little and contemptible passions. They ought, upon all occasions, to bear in mind, that they are officers of justice, and that upon them, more than any other class of society, is imposed the high duty of impressing upon the community a reverence for the laws, and for the courts in which those laws are administered.

There was one trait in Mr. Henderson's manner of conducting a cause in court, which I greatly admired; it was his manner of examining witnesses. He was as polite and decorous to them as to the court. He asked no unnecessary questions, and every witness that came into court, felt a confidence that from him he should receive no insolent or impertinent treatment. He disliked excessively the never ending interrogatories that are frequently put to witnesses; and he disliked still more the noisy and boisterous manner in which these interrogatories are sometimes put. He said this manner was not only undignified, and had a tendency to lessen the respect of the people for their courts, but that it often prevented the course of justice by intimidating witnesses, and thereby either suppressing material facts or giving them an improper coloring.

As he advanced in life, he seemed more and more anxious that the laws should be interpreted and administered by the rules of common sense. He, in a great degree, lost his reverence for artificial rules. He said the laws were made for the people, and they should be interpreted and administered by rules which they understood, whenever it was practicable. That common sense belonged to the people in a higher degree than to learned men, and that to interpret laws by rules which were at variance with the rules of common sense, necessarily lessened the respect of the people for the laws; induced them to believe, that courts and lawyers contrived unintelligible mysteries in the science, merely for the purpose of supporting the profession of lawyers. He said the rules of pedantry did not suit this country nor this age; that common sense had acquired dominion in politics and religion, and was fast acquiring an absolute dominion in the law. That judges and lawyers should have the independence and magnanimity to strip off the veil of mystery from every branch of the law, and root out all the remains of a ridiculous pedantry, simplify the science, and make it intelligible, as far as possible, to the understanding of the common people.

In his professional character, Mr. Henderson resembled the late Mr. Jenkin Whiteside, of Tennessee, more than any man I have seen. Each stood at the head of the bar of his respective state: they were about the same age, and size, both large men—they died about the same time and those who know how to appreciate the usefulness of such men in professional life, will long remember their example and regret their death.

The respect and affection, which a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Henderson produced and cherished, has induced me to write this account of his professional character. I hope the brethren of the bar, in the western part of this state, will erect a monument to his memory, that shall perpetuate his name long after this humble tribute of his friend shall be forgotten. I did not sit down to write a memoir of his life, nor to exhibit his private virtues. Some more able hand will do justice to his private character.

PHILO FLORIO.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.—Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess, of the commercial relations which now exist between the United States and the present Government of St. Domingo; what is the political condition of the island; whether any European nation pretends to claim the government of the island; and whether any further commercial relations with the existing Government would be consistent with the interest and safety of the United States.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.—Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the subscription on behalf of the government of the United States, of a certain portion of the stock of the Ohio, as well as of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Companies, or of any other company which has been incorporated within the United States for the improvement of internal commerce and navigation.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom had been referred the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, reported the same without amendment; and then, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, the bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

DRAWBACK ON CORDAGE.

The Senate then resumed in committee of the whole, Mr. BARBOUR in the chair, the consideration of the bill to allow a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from imported hemp—the amendment proposed on Friday by Mr. TALBOT, to extend the bounty to cordage manufactured from domestic as well as foreign hemp, being the question first in order—

On this proposition to amend the bill, as well as on the bill itself, a debate followed, which occupied about three hours—embracing, besides arguments and views of general policy, numerous commercial details, statistical statements and calculations, of which even a condense sketch would occupy much more time and space than we are able to give to it to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.—On motion of Mr. NELSON, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be directed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing such a number of copies of Sergeant's Treatise on Constitutional Law, to be deposited in the Library of Congress, as may be deemed necessary for the use of the members of both Houses of Congress.

[In offering this resolution, Mr. N. made some observations on the importance of a treatise of this description, and read an extract of a letter from Judge STORY, speaking in the highest terms of this work, which he says is on a plan which is novel, but as useful as it is novel, affording proofs of the author's exactness, acuteness and accuracy, and displaying sound learning, dispassionate sentiments, and clear method.]

The bill to amend the act regulating the collection of duties on goods imported from adjacent states and territories; and the bill to make perpetual the provisions of the act for the punishment of piracy, &c. were severally read a 3rd time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.—Mr. NELSON, of Maryland, presented the following resolutions, of the Legislature of Maryland:

By the House of Delegates,
December 13th, 1822.

Whereas, the great National Road leading from Cumberland to Wheeling, which is of such incalculable advantange in facilitating the intercourse between the Atlantic and Western States, and which was constructed at a great expense, has already suffered from the want of that regular superintendance, and of those repairs, which are necessary to the preservation of such a work; Therefore

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senators and Representatives of this state, in Congress, be requested to use their best exertions to procure the immediate passage of a law, by Congress, making a sufficient appropriation to repair the great National Road leading from Cumberland to Wheeling.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives of this state in Congress.

By order: JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

The resolutions were read and referred to the committee to whom the subject is referred.

The Speaker presented a letter addressed to him by Edwin Lewis, of the State of Alabama, making certain charges against the Hon. Charles Tait, Judge of the United States for that District.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, moved to refer the letter and documents to the Judiciary committee.

On this motion, a desultory but not long debate ensued, which ended in the papers being sent to the Judiciary committee, with instruction to examine them, and report their opinion on them.

MILITIA, ARMY AND NAVY.

MONDAY, DEC. 30.—The House then, on motion of Mr. CANNON, proceeded to the consideration of sundry Resolutions, submitted by him, on the 11th inst. in the words following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the national defence by improving the Militia of the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether it is most expedient to improve the Militia throughout the United States, by means of the Military Academy, or that of the encampment of the officers, by brigades or otherwise, under proper regulations.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the preference given to the Cadets educated at the public expense, in the Military Academy at West Point, in entering the public service, over others of equal qualifications and merit, who are, or may be educated at their own expense, or that of their parents or friends, at the school, under the superintendance of Capt. Partridge, in the state of Vermont, or at any other place in the U. States.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing the regular army, or a part thereof, in the erection of fortifications during a state of peace, instead of having them built by contract in the way heretofore pursued.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to make a statement to this House, containing the names and grade of the officers belonging to the Naval Establishment of the U. States, and the duties each officer is performing; also, the number of officers of each different grade necessary to command in active service the vessels of war at this time belonging to the Navy.

[In calling these resolves up, Mr. C. disclaimed any intention to debate them, desiring, as far as he was concerned, that a silent vote should be taken on them.]

The first—carried without a division.
The second—carried 65 to 33.
The third—carried, 70 to 38.
The fourth—carried without a division.
The fifth—carried, without opposition.

So the whole five were agreed to.

TO THE RIGHT ABOUT.

It is a singular fact, that more than two thousand bushels of wheat have recently been imported from London to New-York, and we are told that five thousand bushels are now on the way thither from Liverpool. We have seen a calculation, by which it appears, that after deducting the freight, insurance, and other charges, this wheat will yield a profit of 25 per cent.

N. York Com. Adv.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 23.—The ship Factor, Capt. Sheed, arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool bringing London dates to the 29th of October. The Greek cause, we are happy to perceive, wears a promising aspect; the late news of peace was unfounded. On the 24th of Sept. the strong Castle of Corinth was surrendered by the Turks. This clears the Morea at once, and gives the Greeks undisputed command of their soil. Previous to this important capitulation, the Greeks had met with the most brilliant successes. The Turks were defeated in the plain of Argos, by Colootrini, on the 23d July, and at the defile of Trete on the 24th and 25th. After these three days of hard fighting, the Musselmen entrenched themselves at St. Georges, received reinforcements from Patras and Lepanto. Volunteers in the mean time hurried to the Greek army, which swelled to 25,000 men, and occupied all the passes which led to the Isthmus. On the 6th and 7th of August, the Turks, considering themselves in sufficient strength, determined to force a passage upon Corinth, and were in the sequel most horribly thrashed. On the 6th, they were defeated at all points, in a neat and spirited attack; but on the 7th, a bloody battle took place; 3000 Turks perished in the field, including Ali Pacha, commander in Chief, late Grand Vizier. The Pacha of Thessaly, and several Beys, were made prisoners. The Turkish force then divided in three distinct branches on the retreat; 2500 men gained the main road to Corinth, with the Greeks in full pursuit; 2000 bent their course towards Hagionoros, (see the map) from whence they attempted to make a dash upon Napoli di Romania, and were met by Nicitas, at Berbati, and cut to pieces, a few only reaching Corinth. The third and most powerful of the Turkish army, principally Albanians, made for Tripolitza, but was attacked between Agladocampos and the lake of Lerne, (see map again) and defeated with the loss of 1000 men, the rest surrendered. In Candia, the Turks have also sustained several defeats, and the whole was crowned by surrendering the Castle of Corinth.

"Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on." The Turks attribute these reverses to a failure of provisions. At sea, which is the Greek element, they have acquired additional honor. A naval fight had taken place, in which the Turks lost six ships, and their fleet in attempting to push through the Dardanelles were forced back into the port of Napoli di Romania, and were surrounded by the Greek fleet, where the Turkish vessels were considered in a very critical situation.

These victories, we hope, will have their due weight with the Congress at Verona, which is now in session; and to add to the Turkish reverses, Selim Pacha, with 15,000 men, had joined the Persians, and every thing in that quarter was destructive to the prospects of the Turks.

Things look rather "squally" in Europe. Louis the 18th is seriously ill, and his death, it is apprehended, would derange the affairs of the Congress. The Emperor of Russia, it is said, holds strong language in relation to the Turks, and the London Courier, the ministerial paper, comes out in favor of acknowledging the Independence of South America. It is supposed that a market is necessary for their surplus manufactures. The Portuguese Cortes, have offered a reward of 30,000 golden cruzades, payable in twenty years, for the best project of a Civil Code for that country, and also a medal of 50,000 reas in addition. Insurrections and troubles in Ireland had recommenced.

Baron Las Casas, the eldest son of Count Las Casas, has giving Sir Hudson Lowe, a horsewhipping. This will not be much regretted. Lord Russel has produced a new Tragedy called Carlos, said to possess much merit.

EIGHT DAYS LATER.

NEW YORK DEC. 24.—The Packet ship Columbia, Captain Rogers, arrived last evening; by her the Editor of the Advocate has received London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 8th November.

The accounts of Grecian victories published in our paper of yesterday, are all confirmed. The Courier (5th Nov.) so much opposed to the Greeks, admits that the Turks have retreated upon Corinth, but does not think there is any ground for "vaunting accounts of Greek successes."

The blame is thrown upon Chourchid Pacha, who is charged with not executing his march to the Morea, with his accustomed prudence. Instead of proceeding cautiously, he made a furious dash into the provinces, and found himself in a strange country without provisions. Should he visit Constantinople, he will never have another opportunity of meeting the Greeks. It appeared that 15,000 men had been landed at Napoli di Romania from the Turkish fleet, which army was subsequently taken and destroyed; and if the fleet should escape and return with 15,000 additional men, there is no security in their again visiting Constantinople.—From all that we can collect, we should imagine that the Turkish arms have sustained great reverses in Greece, and that if united, Greece must be free.

The London Observer is filled with accounts of the Liberation and public dinner given to Mr. Hunt. Great preparations, processions, feastings, toasting and patriotism were exhibited on the occasion.

Accounts from Warsaw as late as 24th October, state that the greater part of the Russian Western Army, which was to have fallen back into the interior of the Empire, had received orders to retain the position they occupied. The new winter quarters of the southern army were concentrated and the troops distributed in such manner that they could be united at a very short notice, if the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube made any movement indicative of hostilities.

Sir Henry Wellesley, was to succeed Lord Londonderry as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.

Canova, the celebrated sculptor, died at Venice, on the 13th of October, at 8, A. M. after a short illness. He received the intimation of his approaching dissolution with the greatest composure, and died with the utmost resignation, making a codicil to his will, ordering his interment at his native place of Possaguo, and leaving his heart to be deposited at the Imperial Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, of which he had long been president.

POLICE.

Mr. Wood, our excellent police officer, returned from Orange on Thursday night last, with another of the persons engaged in the attempt to rob the mail on the 13th inst. The driver instantly recognized the fellow as the one that snapped the gun at him. On Thursday the three prisoners were examined by a magistrate of Chesterfield county, where the offence was committed, who was so fully convinced of their guilt, that he directed them to be given into the custody of the marshal of Virginia, at Richmond, in order to their final trial before the federal court.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

FATAL.

NASHVILLE, DEC. 7.—About the middle of last week, a quarrel took place between Mr. Charles Cagle, and a Mr. Wilkinson, both of this county. Wilkinson struck Cagle on the neck or throat with a large knife and killed him on the spot.—He has since absconded. The parties were rival suitors to the same lady.

An affray took place at New Orleans on the 10th ult. between James Benson, of Virginia, (formally of Fredericksburg) and another gentleman named John Mc Clelland, in which the former was killed. The city council had offered a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of Mc. Clelland.

IMPOSITION.

A writer in the Wilmington, Dela. Watchman, makes a direct charge against two merchants of Philadelphia, of imposing on the citizens of that place English imitation of American manufactures.—He mentions the names of two individuals in that city, one of whom, he says, is in the habit of importing these counterfeits, and the other of selling them, ticketed as domestic goods, manufactured by himself. The writer, who brings forward this accusation, says he lately had the mortification of seeing in the possession of a friend, a large quantity of goods ticketed thus: "*Indigo blues*, manufactured by ——, Philadelphia." The colors, although called indigo, he discovered to be fugitive, and the quality very inferior, but the imitation so exact as to require the most experienced judge to detect the fraud.

The Cumberland Road.—From gentlemen who have recently arrived in this city, after passing over the Cumberland Road, we learn that it is in such a state of dilapidation as to be nearly impassable.—On the ground that the road belongs to the United States, neither the states nor the counties through which it passes will take any heed to it. They say, it is none of their business. It follows that the road is going to ruin; and that the United States will have to do indirectly what they have so far forborne to do directly, by paying the mail contractors for making the repairs, which would be more economically and efficiently made under the direct authority of Congress. Unless this be done, we understand that the road will, before many months, be in such a condition that the Mail cannot travel upon it. This, so far from being a cause for surprise, must have been a matter of calculation from the first projection of the Road. It was doubtless expected that Congress would make all needful provisions for its repair and preservation.—*Nat. Intel.*

The sum of Two Thousand Dollars has been made up by the Merchants of Boston for the benefit of the family of the late Lieut. ALLEN, of the Navy. We are glad to see that the people of the City of New-York are about to follow the example liberally set in the city of Boston.—*ib.*

Mr. INGRAM, of Pennsylvania, is appointed, by the Speaker, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in place of Mr. S. SMITH, resigned.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1823.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the delegates from the several captains' companies, held in this place on the 24th of October, it was resolved that there should be another meeting of the delegation on the 9th of the present month: Accordingly a number of the delegates from this county, as well as from Davidson, convened in the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday last, when, on motion, Dr. STEPHEN L. FERRAND took the chair, and JESSE W. WALTON, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

After other business was gone through with, Mr. C. FISHER informed the delegation of a meeting which had been held at Raleigh, by the members of the General Assembly favorable to calling a Convention, and then read the proceedings of the said meeting, and the resolutions which were adopted: Whereupon the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That this delegation do highly approve of the proceedings of the members at Raleigh favorable to a Convention, and do earnestly recommend to the people of Rowan and Davidson, at the next annual election, to elect delegates to meet in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to concert measures with the delegates from other counties, in furtherance of the great object in view.

Resolved, further, That the Committee of Correspondence, appointed at the last meeting, cause to be printed ten copies of the proceedings and resolutions of the members at Raleigh, for each captain's company in the counties of Rowan and Davidson; and further, that they annex to the same such *views* and *statements*, as they may deem calculated to expose the unequal, unjust, and anti-republican operation of the existing constitution.

After the adoption of these resolutions, the delegates from the different companies came forward, and paid over to C. Fisher, the treasurer appointed for that purpose, such sums of money as were collected by them, in their respective districts; which money is to be applied towards defraying the expenses incurred in printing, as ordered by the meeting, or by the Committee of Correspondence.

Joseph E. Dobbins came forward, and was received as a delegate from the company in the first regiment, commanded by Capt. *Chun*, which company, at the last meeting, was not represented.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Western Carolinian*.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, *Chairman.*
JESSE W. WALTON, *Sec'y.*

The editors of the *New-York American* are much mistaken in their opinions respecting the recent election of Senator of Congress from this state. The motives which they suppose governed the majority in their choice, may have had some weight,—in fact, we know such was the case; but the election was contested and decided on quite different grounds. But whatever causes may have operated to defeat the election of the people's old and well-tried servant, Gen. STOKES, the editors of the American may be assured, that the *Radicals* will gain nothing by the success of his opponent. If the facts were such as the American has stated, Mr. Branch ought to have received *eighty-one* majority, whereas he obtained only *sixteen*; a pretty conclusive evidence, the editors will admit, that their view of parties in this state is, in part, at least, erroneous; and we are inclined to think, that ere a few short months have passed away, it will be shown to be wholly so.

The *North-Carolina Register*, and *United States' Calendar*, for 1823, compiled by the Rev. Colin M'Iver, and published by J. Gales & Son, Raleigh, promises to be a very useful little manual. As this is the first attempt at a work of this sort, it cannot be expected to be complete in all its parts, and free from defects; but notwithstanding it exhibits some imperfections, yet it is still a work of general utility and convenience, embodying, within a

small compass, a great deal of useful information, and presenting strong and well-founded claims to public patronage. We hope the publishers will receive a sufficient remuneration to enable them to continue the publication of a work so truly useful, and which, with the improvements and additions that experience and more precise information may point out, will be rendered still more valuable.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

The following is a list of the names of gentlemen composing the Corresponding County Committees, appointed at the late meeting, at Raleigh, of the members of the General Assembly favorable to calling a Convention,—which was omitted in the account of their proceedings given in our last:

Anson.—Joseph Pickett, Henry W. Harrington, William Johnson, George Dunlap, Thomas Godfrey, John D. Moore and John Lee. *Ashe.*—Col. George Bower, Thomas Calloway, Ambrose Parker, David Earnest, William Edwards, Robert Sheave, Edward King. *Buncombe.*—Samuel Chun, Samuel Davidson, Robert Henry, Philip Britton, Benjamin King, Garat Duese and Zephania Horton. *Burke.*—William W. Erwin, Isaac T. Avery, James Erwin, John W. Carson, John Burgin, Andrew Baird and William Dickson. *Cabarrus.*—Joseph Young, Archibald Houston, Robert W. Smith, Samuel Morrison, John Barringer, John Scott and John F. Phifer.—*Chatham.*—Roderick Cotton, Edward Reeves, Aaron Lindlay, Robert Palmer, Henry Moore, William Carter and Joseph Minter. *Cumberland.*—John A. Cameron, John Smith, Neil M'Ray, Lauckin Bethure, Colin M'Ray, Josiah Evans and Robert Strange. *Caswell.*—Bedford Brown, Willian Nunly, Quinton Anderson, John P. Harrison, Romulus M. Saunders, William Warren and William A. Lee. *Davidson.*—George Smith, Benjamin Rounsaville, John Monroe, Moses Welborn, David Mock, John Clemmons and John Ward. *Granville.*—Alexander Smith and Maurice Smith. *Guilford.*—John M. Morehead, Daniel Clapp, James Nealey, George Swain, Nathan Mendinghall, William Ryan and Joseph Gibson. *Haywood.*—Thomas Love, John Stevenson, William Dever, David Russel, John Moore, Joseph Chambers and William Welch, senr. *Iredell.*—William Falls, John M. Young, George Lee Davidson, Robert Worke, James Campbell, James A. Hall and James Thompson. *Lincoln.*—Lawson Henderson, Andrew Hoyle, Daniel M. Forney, John Hoke, Alexander M'Corkle, Robert Johnson and John Wilfong.—*Moore.*—Archibald M'Neil, David Kennedy, Cornelius Dowd, senr. John M'Leod, Malcolm Shaw, Duncan Murchison and Murdock Martin. *Montgomery.*—Edmund Deberry, John Culpepper, John Randle, George W. Davidson, John Crump, Thomas Hearn and William Mask. *Mecklenburg.*—William Lee Davidson, Thomas G. Polk, Guy Maxwell, William Davidson, James Wilson, Thomas Lewis and Hugh J. M'Cain. *Orange.*—Wiley Shaw, J. F. Carrington, J. M'Auley, William Holt, Andrew Hughs, Thomas Clancy and James Childs. *Rowan.*—Francis Locke, Jesse A. Pearson, Henry Freeland, John Linn, John Giles, James Martin and Alfred M'Kay. *Randolph.*—Alexander Gray, Benjamin Elliott, John B. Troy, Jacob Brower, Moses Swain, Charles Steed and John Wood. *Rutherford.*—John Moore, merchant, Joseph M. D. Carson, John M'Dowell, George Walton, Hugh Quin, jr. and William Carson. *Rockingham.*—Thomas Settle, John Bethel, Joseph M'Cain, Thomas Searsay, James Barnett, Robert Galloway jr. and Theophilus Lacey. *Surry.*—Thomas Wright, Obediah Martin, Meshack Franklin, W. P. Dobson, Solomon Graves, Nathan Bailes and Peter Clingham. *Stokes.*—Andrew Bowman, Willis Pilkinton, John C. Bloome, Michael Doub, Matthew R. Moore, John Evans and Aaron Coffin. *Wilkes.*—Montfort Stokes, John Welborn, William Davenport, James Martin, Meredith Thurman, John Holloway and Lewis Carlton. *Wake.*—John Hinton, Joseph Brasfield, Wm. A. Tharpe, John Martin, Matthew M'Cullers, Ransom Hinton and Kimbrough Jones.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The following expression of public opinion was addressed to the Representatives of Rutherford in the General Assembly, which is the reason it has not sooner been published.

We, the Grand Jury of Rutherford county, for October term, 1822, not arrogating to ourselves any thing from our present official situation, but excercising the right which every citizen enjoys of discussing and expressing their opinions on subjects of a public nature, have taken the opportunity, being convened, to express our sentiments on the long agitated subject of calling a convention; and this we do with the more confidence, because we feel assured they are in unison with those of almost *every citizen* of the county. We fully agree with the Grand Juries of those counties who have lately expressed their opinions on the subject, on the expediency of calling a convention, for the reasons adduced by them, and many more that could be assigned. We conceive those brought forward in the legislature in opposition to it, possess little weight and are only ostensible. The real reasons for the systematic opposition it has there encountered we believe to be, that the members from the East, with mankind in general, love power, cling to it with tenacity, and surrender it with reluctance. It may be retorted on the western section of the state, that they also love and are seeking power—we avow it; but we only ask that share of it to which we are entitled by the genius and spirit of our constitution, and to these we wish the letter of it to be made conformable.

We venerate the virtue and talents of those patriots who framed our present constitution, as highly as our fellow-citizens of the East, although we do not puff so much about it: but while we admit that they were equal, and perhaps superior, to our public men of the present day in those qualifications, (virtue and talents,) we must be permitted to think they had not as correct ideas of the true principles of representation as are entertained at this day; and for this plain reason, they had not the same experience. The mode of representation adopted in our constitution was evidently copied from that of Great Britain, (one that is now admitted, by every friend to freedom on both sides of the Atlantic, to be radically defective,) and such a striking similarity did the copy bear to the original, that we have even our borough members: a village with *sixteen voters* sends a member to the legislature. Can any reasonable person suppose, that if the illustrious framers of our constitution had lived until the present day, and were now called upon for the same purpose, we should find the representation part of our constitution moulded as it is at present? No: availing themselves of the improvements that have taken place in political science, they would follow the example set them in the constitution of the United States, and by the conventions of every state that has been added to the Union subsequently to that of Vermont,—and constitute population the basis of representation. Six or seven of the orignal states have abrogated or amended their first constitutions, and in so doing have either wholly or partially admitted this principle, particularly in the most popular branch of their legislatures. And it is a well known fact that the states of Virginia and Maryland would have followed the example were it not that their constitutions (like ours) exhibit the political incongruity of a considerable *minority* of the people *electing a large majority of members to the legislature.*

The members from the east, in the true spirit of aristocracy, contend that they, on account of their superior wealth, are entitled to an extra representation. We know not from what article of our bill of rights or constitution, (defective as we consider some parts of it,) they can, even by implication, derive such a claim; neither can they draw any support for it from their prototype, England; for in the English system of representation, wealth and population are equally disregarded; a rotten borough (as they are emphatically termed) sends as many members to Parliament as their most wealthy and populous cities, London excepted. But admitting that the difference in point of wealth was much greater than it is, have the people of the west no counterpoise to throw into the scale to balance it, without surrendering their just claim to a fair and equal representation? When the militia were called out, during the late war, we would ask what was the contingent furnished by this county, and by that of Washington; and what part of the state were they called to defend?

But we are told, that though the eastern members have "the ascendancy in the legislature, they have used it with moderation; they have not abused it." This we acknowledge to be partially true; but we know not how long it may continue, and we wish to hold our just rights by a more secure tenure, than that of courtesy or sufferance.

While we approve and reciprocate the sentiments and principles contained in the address of the Grand Jury of Rowan county, we have doubts of the efficacy of the mode pointed out by them for obtaining the sense of the people—some counties may, and probably will, omit acting in the premises, who are friendly to us—our political opponents will take occasion from this to draw a contrary inference. We conceive that the most probable way in which the sense of a majority of the people of the state could be drawn forth, is one which has been before frequently spoken of, that is, that every voter, at the next general election, friendly to a convention, should express it on his ticket. And to draw the attention of the people more fully to the subject, we think it would be proper that the counties friendly to the measure, should instruct or request their members to have a meeting during the next sitting of the legislature, to devise some way, if any should be thought preferable to the one before mentioned, for obtaining the sense of the people,—and communicate the plan by them adopted, by circulars to their respective constituents. In this way uniformity in our exertions would be produced; and we make no doubt would be attended with the effect of producing an unequivocal expression of the public will favorable to our views. We wish not to be understood as expecting that any thing required from our members as above stated, could be carried in the legislature; we are too well apprised of the vigilant jealousy with which the men of the east guard the ark of their political preponderance, to indulge any such illusion.

Should the public will be expressed in our favor, and the eastern members (in violation thereof, and in that article of our bill of rights which declares, "that to perpetuate the blessings of liberty, a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary,") still have the hardihood to refuse to join in calling a convention, it will then become necessary for the western people to consider what measures it may be proper for them to adopt, for the attainment of their political rights: whatever these may be, we pledge ourselves to support them.

JOHN MOORE, *Foreman.* John Freeman, Elias Linch, Marrell Mills, Martin Shufford, Jesse H. Benton, James Baber, sen. David Dillback, John Baber, Benjamin Andrews, Richard Bradley, Cornelius Clements, Preston Yoforth, Daniel Blackwell, Jacob Dillback, Tyre Y. Blackwell, Daniel Melton, Samuel Jeffries.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND,

Formerly Cayo Huesso, or Key West.

The recent recognition of this Island, by the government, in the appointment of the Collector of the port, gives additional interest in the public estimation. A few remarks on its situation, extent, natural advantages, &c. we have thought would be acceptable to the public. We therefore offer them.

This Island was purchased about twelve months ago from the grantee of the Spanish government, by a company of gentlemen of Mobile. It lies in lat. 24. 30. N. immediately on the north side of the Florida, or Gulph stream. It is about 75 miles due north of the city of Havana, and 30 miles from the main land of Florida. Its length is about six miles, and its breadth about two. The harbor is large and commodious, admitting vessels of the largest class; where they are protected from the fury of the fiercest winds. A safe anchorage may be had within two hundred yards of the North-West point of the Island, for vessels of the heaviest burden; and the channel, after passing the south-west point, runs so near to the beach, as to afford to vessels lying in it the amplest protection from any defences which it may be thought proper to erect.

The Soil, on the west side, (about one half of the Island,) and the water, are said to be very fine. The soil is composed of dark mould, intermixed with loose lime stones. The timber is on this division of the Island, and although not large, yet it furnishes fuel in abundance. The eastern side of the Island is mostly barren,—a little, and only a little, of the soil being good, and but little wood. But these deficiences are abundantly compensated for, by the numerous *salt ponds* that cover it. The quantity of salt which these ponds are capable of yielding, is thought to be equal to the whole demand of the U. States. The whole Island is said to be very healthy.

We should think, especially at this time, when our vessels are to be multiplied in this direction, that a naval depot at this Island, would be attended with national advantages. Viewed in a mercantile point of light, its advantages must certainly be considered important, especially in whatever relates to an intercourse with Cuba, and the bay of Mexico. We understand the Collector of the Customs, Mr. Yancy, is on his way to *Thompson's Island*, and that merchants are already on the spot, prepared with all the necessary means for the interchange of commercial operations.—*Washington Republican.*

CANOVA.

The death of this distinguished artist is an irreparable loss to the world. As a *sculptor*, he was unrivaled, while as a painter he had considerable claims to celebrity. His Adonis and Venus, executed at the age of thirty six, can never be surpassed, if even equaled, while his *Statue of Washington*, executed for the State of North Carolina, will remain a lasting monument of his fame. The Statue of Washington, ordered by Congress, and at which he had been employed several months before his death, he has left unfinished. We are informed, that had it been completed, it would have been the most superior work of the kind which has appeared in modern times. Canova was distinguished for his benevolence, so much so, that he devoted the greater part of his fortune to charitable and humane purposes, and for the encouragement of indigent and meritorious artists. The time, we hope, is not far distant, when the arts shall here receive an encouragement which shall prevent our native artists from leaving our own country, to seek patronage in another.—*N. Y. Sen.*

A meeting of the Printers and Booksellers of Philadelphia, has been called, for the purpose of sending a delegation to attend the Four Hundredth Grand Anniversary of the invention of the art of Printing, to be held at Harlæm, in Holland, in 1823.—*Evening Post.*

The Surgeon General of the Army, in the two first years after his appointment, saved $112,556 in the expenses of the Medical Department, after making due allowances for the reduction of prices.—Yet it was suggested in Congress, last winter, that the office was useless, and it was said that $3000 a year might be saved by abolishing it. This is another illustration of the difference between economy, and the mere saving of money.

Portsmouth Journal.

The distinction we stated, in our last paper, between economy and the mere saving of money, has been happily exemplified by the motion of Mr. Floyd. This gentleman professes to be a radical reformer, and to be "*radically* fond of money;" he would therefore expose the whole commerce of New Orleans to the rapacity of Pirates, for eight or ten months, rather than risk the loss of a few thousand dollars by the purchase of vessels already built. We have a homely proverb that well expresses this radical economy. It is "*saving at the spigot and letting out at the bung.*"—*Portsmouth Journal.*

ARTIFICIAL JEWELS.

M. Donalt Wieland, has received from the Society for the encouragement of Arts, in Paris, the prize for the highest perfection to which the imitation of diamonds and other precious stones can be produced, by chemical operation. We are told, says Relf's Gazette, that one of the professors of our University is rather inclined to think it no impossible thing, that in the progress of the arts and sciences, even *diamonds* of the purest water may be produced by chemical combinations.

THE PROBABILITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

Man dies at every age; and if the continuance of his life exceed that of animals, the multitude of diseases to which he is exposed renders it less certain, and occasions a smaller number to arrive at the natural term of their existence. Men have endeavored to obtain a knowledge of the probabilities of life, that is, to prove by observation how many years a person of a given age may yet expect to survive. From the most careful investigation of facts concerning the age in which the greatest number of indiniduals have died, and by a comparison of the deaths with the births, it has been decided that about a fourth part of the children die before eleven months, a third before 23 months, and nearly half before they have reached eight years.—Two thirds of mankind die before the 39th year; three fourths before the 51st; so that, according to Buffon's observations, out of nine infants one only attains to the 70th year; one in 33 to 80; one in 291 to 90; and, lastly, in 11,996 only one human being completes a century from the first moment of his existence.

According to this author, the middle term of life is eight years; in proportion as the child advances in age, its existence become more probable, and after the first year it may be reasonably expected to live to the 33d.—Life is rendered generally more secure the 7th year, when the child that has passed over the danger of the first dentition, may expect to survive the age of 42 years 4 months. After this period, (seven years) the probabilities hitherto gradually increased, suffer a progressive diminution and decrease, so that the child of 14 years, can only look for 33 years and five months more; the adult of 30 years, 28 more; and, lastly, the person who has attained the 80th year, but one more. From the 85th to the 90th, the probability is stationary; but after having passed this time, existence becomes very doubtful, and the individual is carried towards his end.

Among the admirable axioms of Sir Thomas Overbury, there is one which places the knight's opinion of family honors in a very conspicuous point of view. He says that the man, who has not any thing to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potatoe, the only good belonging to him, is under ground.

Many, are the vicissitudes of life—few men are to be found who do not experience a great variety of them.—But to those very vicissitudes may be owing as many of our pleasures as our pains. There are scenes of delight in the vale as well as on the mount—and the inequalities of nature may not be less necessary to please the eye, than the varieties of life to improve the heart.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 19.

Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 6 to 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.; tallow, 10 to 11 cts. per lb.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 23.

Cotton, 10 to 12; flour, 8 50; corn, 65 to 70; coffee, Havana, 26 a 26½; St. Domingo, 22 a 24; sugar, brown, 7 a 8, Muscovado, 8 a 9; molasses, 27 a 32; salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; blown, 80 cts.; Turks Island, 60 a 63; whiskey, 34 a 35; cotton bagging, 45 cents for best 42 inch; North-Carolina bank bills, 1½ a 2 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3½.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, Maj. *Edward M. Yarbrough*, to Miss *Rebecca Long.*

Physic and Surgery.

THE citizens of Rowan, and the adjacent counties, are respectfully informed, that Drs. Schools & M'Affee have united themselves in the practice of *PHYSIC & SURGERY.*

Mocksville, Jan. 7, 1823.—3wt'38

P. S. Dr. Schools begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that applicants for advice will seldom meet with disappointment; as Dr. M'Affee, or himself, will generally be found at their office *some* part of the day.

Lands for Sale.

A GREAT bargain may be had in the land belonging to the late Col. John Brandon: I propose to sell at private sale, on a credit of one, two and three years, the said lands. The tract whereon the mansion house is situated, embraces a great many advantages in point of fertility of soil, good water, healthiness, and other local advantages. It is superior to any stand in the western section of this state. This tract contains 240 acres. As a house of public entertainment, it has been established for 30 years. The cleared land is under good fences, and the buildings have been recently new roofed. Also, one other tract, containing 205 acres. Those who wish to purchase, will call on Dr. John Scott, or address a line to me, at Wadesborough, Anson county, N. C.

A. W. BRANDON, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1823.—3mt'47

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. January 1, 1823.

WILLIAM ATKISON, James Allison. B.—Daniel Blackwelder, Andrew Bostion, Daniel Burdock, Alexander Bane, John Barnhart, James L. Bell, Josiah Bradshaw. C.—Jane Case, Samuel Corzine, William Craton, David Cline, Henry Cress, Noah Corzine, John Con, John Corothers, Jacob Coleman. D.—Henry Doland, Charles Dry. E.—Paul Earnhart. F.—Allison Fleming, Frederick Freesland, Abraham Fon, George B. Friend. G.—John Gamon. H.—Joseph Hand, Hugh Hyr, Crawford Hobbits, Maj. James Harris, Elizabeth Harris, John Hileman, Levi Hanycut, Thomas J. Harris, Jacob Hoyle, Thompson Hunt, Reuben Hanycut, Ambrose Hanycut, Abraham Higgins, Dr. Moses S. Harris, Joseph Hanycut. L.—Henry Linker, Christopher Light, Christopher Lefter, Jones Love. M.—Washington Morrison, Tobias Misenhimer, Isaac M'Clelland, James M'Calebs, John Misenhimer, Matthias Mitchler, Richard Martin, James M'Clary, John M'Kiney. O.—Daniel Oudy. P.—Martin Pennigen, Robert Perkens, Benjamin Plunket, Nathan Phillips, Henry N. Pharr, John Patterson, Hannah Pharr. R.—George Rose, Peter Rumple, Joseph Reed, James Ross, Moses Rogers, Francis Ross. S.—Samuel Sanford, Philip Shine, Elias Snell. T.—William Teter. W.—John C. White, Paul Walton, James Wise, Col. Isaac Wilie, Capt. Josiah White, David Wagester, William Worshem. Y.—John Yoeman, Wm. Young.

D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

3t38p

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. January 1, 1823.

JOEL B. ALEXANDER, Eli Alexander, Joab Alexander, Amos Alexander, George Allen, James R. Alexander, William Atchson, Oswald Alexander, Margaret Alexander, Sample Alexander, Capt. William Alexander. B.—John Bouges 2, James Brown 2, John J. Barnett, Sylvester Beach, Jane Brown, William Barnes, John Barnett, Ambrose Boggle, Phillip Barnett, Lewis Brawner, Darling Belk, Samuel Black, Wm. Bain, Reuben Boggle. C.—David Cress, Clerk of the county court, Mary Cress, John Cannon, Alexander Cawley, Rev. D. F. Christenburg, Isaac Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Esq. Susan M. G. Clark. D.—Mrs. Dodd, Daniel Davis, John Dow, Andrew Dunn, John M. Davidson. E.—Julia F. Edmonds, Sarah E. Erwin, Frederick Ezell. F.—Alexander Fincy, Reuben Freeman. G.—John S. Gause, William Gray, Robert Gasking, James Griffie, James Gribble, Ransom Gray, Richard Griffin, 2. H.—Joseph Hart, Elam Hunter, Ellay J. Hughes, James Heath, Samnel Houie, 3. I.—James Irwin. K.—John Kendrick, Esq. George Kike. L.—Titus Laney. M.—Johh M'Coy, James Moore, Robert Meek, Thomas M'Neely, James Mulwea, David M'Donald, Hugh M'Dowell, Elizabeth M'Creakin, Catharine Martin, Daniel Moore, Alexander M'Clarty, Winfield Mason, Smith Miller, John M'Clurkin. N.—John Norris. O.—Long N. Orr, Nathan Orr. P.—Capt. Hugh Parks, William B. Porter, James Plunket, Walter F. Pharr, Philip Paul, Joseph Purviance, 3. Q.—Cyrus Query. R.—Isaac Rich, James Rogers, James P. Rodgers, John Rodgers. S.—James Spratt, George W. Spears, David Smith, Andrew Spratt, Hugh Stinson, Green Smith, William M. Stinson. T.—Jane Tanner, John M. Thomas, William M. Todd 2, William Toler. V.—James Vickery 2. W.—John Wilson 2, Robert Wilson, William Wynens, William Winchester, Jordan Williamson 2, Thomas Williamson, Lydia Wallace. Y.—James Young.

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

All those indebted to me for letter and newspaper postage, should bear in mind that there is no credit in the General Post-Office.

3wt38 WM SMITH.

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Sale.

IN virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan county, and the Superior Court of Stokes, I shall proceed to sell at the Court-House in Germanton, on Monday, the 27th of January next, for cash, to the highest bidder, sixteen likely negroes, the property of Archibald R. Ruffin, to satisfy the debt due the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and Jeremiah Gibson, of Stokes.

CONSTANTINE L. BANNER, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 31, 1822. 4w37

Stop the Villain!

I WILL, give *one hundred* dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or $50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, $375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one $20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.

Nov. 2, 1822. 13wt'39 LEROY HAIL.

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the *Carolinian* Office.

Poetry.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

"And Hagar sat over against him and wept."
Genesis, 21 Chap.

Did not the tear in Hagar's eye,
As o'er her dying son she knelt,
In speechless, silent agony,
Show what the anxious mother felt?

And when she softly breath'd her pray'r,
Her tearful eye uprais'd to heav'n,
Did not the anguish beaming there,
Show how the mother's heart was riv'n?

Then, when the sweetest accents fell,
The voice from Heav'n—"thy son shall live!"
Think ye an angel's tongue could tell
The joys that bade her heart revive?

O, there's a something in the tear,
That dims a mother's kindling eye,
A charm so fraught with love—so dear,
We weep—we know not—care not—why.

Yes—if a spark was ever giv'n
To mortals, from the fires above;
If e'er a flow'r that bloom'd in heav'n—
It is a mother's tender love.

EARLY SCENES.

[BY JAMES HENRY.]

That spot of all the spacious earth,
Is sweetest to the feeling mind,
Where first affection had its birth,
And early ties the heart entwin'd;
For there the youthful fancy stray'd
Mid rapture's scenes without alloy,
And there th' impression strong was made,
Of ne'er-to-be-forgotten joy!

Is there a season fraught with bliss,
That can attach us here below?
The joyous dawn of life is this,
When love's first fires begin to glow;
For then if ills or fears invade,
The lightsome spirits bid them fly,
And then th' impression strong is made,
Of ne'er-to-be-forgotten joy.

In manhood's prime, when cares assail,
As fame or fortune we pursue,
How oft our darling prospects fail,
While distant good but mocks the view!
O! then the cheerless heart to aid,
Remembrance of those days employ,
When first th' impression strong was made,
Of ne'er-to-be-forgotten joy.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

ISADORE.

In the church yard of **** there is a grave covered with a plain slab of white marble, with no other inscription than 'ISADORE D'FREILLO, aged nineteen.' These few words speak histories to the heart; they tell of a beautiful flower withered, far from its accustomed soil, in the spring-day of its blossom; they tell the fate of a young and unhappy stranger, dying in a foreign country, remote from every early association, her last moments unsoothed by affectionate solicitude—no tender voice, whose lightest sound breathed happy memories, no eye of fondness on which the fainting mourner might look for sympathy—her very ashes separated from their native earth.

"Might I not fancy myself a hero of fiction?"—said Colonel *Fitzallen*, bending gracefully as he caught the small white hand which had just arranged his sling: "Fair lady, henceforth I vow myself your true and loyal knight, and thus pledge my heart's first homage!" pressing the yielding fingers gently to his lips. Alas, thought Isadore, while those eloquent interpreters of the feelings, a blush, sigh, and smile, mingled together—he loves not passionately as I love, or he could not trifle thus; a light compliment was never yet breathed by love. *Isadore* was at that age when the deeper tenderness of woman first deepens the gaiety of childhood, like the richer tint that dyes the rose as it expands into summer loveliness. Adored by her father, for she had her mother's voice and look, and came a sweet remembrancer of his youth's sole warm dream of happiness, of that love whose joy departed ere it knew one cloud of care or one sting of sorrow; a word of anger seemed to Don *Fernando* a sacrilege against the dead, and his own melancholy constancy gave a reality to the romantic imaginings of his child. She now loved Fitzallen with all the fervor of first excited attachment; she had known him under circumstances the most affecting, when the energies and softer feelings of woman were alike called forth; when the proud and fearless soldier became dependent on her he protected; laid on the bed of sickness; far from the affectionate hands that would have smoothed, the tender eye that would have wept o'er his pillow.—Isadore became his nurse, soothed with unremitting care the solitude and weariness of a sick room; and when again able to bear the fresh air of heaven, her arm was the support of her too interesting patient. With Fitzallen the day of romance was over; a man of thirty cannot enter into the wild visions of an enthusiastic girl; flattered by the attachment which Isadore's every look betrayed, he trifled with, regardless or thoughtless of the young and innocent heart that confided so fearlessly. Love has no power to look forward—the delicious consciousness of the present, a faint but delightful shadow of the past, form its eternity; the possibility of separation never entered the mind of his Spanish love, till Fitzallen's instant return to England became necessary. They parted with all those gentle vows which are such sweet anchors for hope to rest on in absence—but alas! such frail ones.

For a time her English lover wrote very regularly. That philosopher knew the human heart who said, "I would separate from my mistress for the sake of writing to her." A word, a look, may be forgotten; but a letter is a lasting memorial of affection. The correspondence soon slackened on his part. Isadore, tending the last moments of a beloved parent, had not one thought for herself; but when that father's eyes were closed, and her tears had fallen on the grave of the companion of her infancy, the orphan looked round for comfort, for consolation, and felt, for the first time, her loneliness and the sickness of hope deferred. Fear succeeded expectation; fear, not for his fidelity, but for his safety: was he again laid on the bed of sickness, and Isadore far away? She dwelt on this idea till it became a present reality; suspense was agony; at length she resolved on visiting England. She sailed, and after a quick voyage reached the land:—a wanderer seeking for happiness, which, like the shadow thrown by the lily on the water, still eludes the grasp. It was not thus in the groves of Arragon, she looked forward to the British shore: it was then the promised home of a beloved and happy bride.

The day after her arrival in London she drove to her agent's, (for her father, during the troubles in Spain, had secured some property in the English funds,) hoping from him to gather some intelligence of the Colonel. Passing through a very crowded street, her coach becoming entangled in the press, occasioned a short stoppage. Gazing round in that mood when, anxious to escape the impressions within, the eye involuntarily seeks for others without, her attention became attracted to an elegant equipage. Could she be mistaken?—never in that form—it was surely Fitzallen! Well she remembered that graceful bend, that air of protection, with which he supported his companion. The agitated Spaniard had just caught a glimpse of her slight and delicate figure, of eyes blue as a spring sky, of a cheek of sunset; and, ere her surprise allowed the power of movement, the carriage was out of sight. Her entreaties to be allowed to alight, being only attributed to fear, were answered by assurances that she was safe. Gradually becoming more composed, she bade the coachman inquire who lived in the house opposite—it was the name she longed to hear—Colonel Fitzallen. She returned home, and with a tremulous hand traced a few lines, telling him how she had wept his silence, and entreating him to come and say she was still his own Isadore. The evening passed drearily away; every step made the color flush her cheek; but he came not. Was he indispensably engaged! He had not received her note?—any supposition but intentional delay. The next morning, the same fevered anxiety oppressed her; at length she heard the door, and springing to the window, caught sight of a military man—she heard his steps on the stairs, a gentleman entered, but it was not Fitzallen. Too soon she learnt his mission; he whom she had so loved, so trusted, had wedded another—the lady she saw the day before was his wife; and, unwilling to meet her himself, he had charged a friend to communicate the fatal intelligence. Edward B**** gazed with enthusiastic admiration on a beautiful creature, whose pale lip, and scalding tears, which forced their way thro' the long dark eyelashes, belied the firmness her woman's pride taught her to assume. Shame, deep shame, thought he, on the cold, the mercenary spirit which could thus turn the warm feelings of a fond and trusting girl into poisoned arrows, could thus embitter the first sweet flow of affection.—He took her hand in silence—he felt that consolation in a case of this kind was but mockery. They parted, the one to despair over the expired embers, the other to nurse the first sparkles of hope.

The next morning, scarcely aware of what he was doing, or of the motive which actuated him, (for who seeks to analyze love's earliest sensations?)—Edward sought the abode of this interesting stranger. He found with her Col. Fitzallen's solicitor; that gentleman, suspicious of the warm feeling evinced by his friend for the fair Spaniard, had employed a professional man; for he was well aware that the letters he had written would give Isadore strong claims upon him. He arrived at the moment when she first comprehended that her lover's reason for wishing his letters restored, originated in his fear of legal use being made of them. Her dark eyes flashed fire, her cheek burnt with emotion, her heart-beat became audible, as she hastily caught the letters and threw them into the flames. "You have performed your mission," exclaimed she; "leave the room instantly." Her force was now exhausted, she sank back on the sofa. The tender assiduities of Edward at length restored her to some degree of composure. It was luxury to have her feelings entered into; to share sorrow is to soothe it. She told him of hopes blighted forever, of wounded affection, of the heart-sickness which had paled her cheek, and worn to a shadow her once symmetrical form. She had in her hand a few withered leaves. "It is," said she, "the image of my fate; this rose fell from my chair one evening; Fitzallen placed it in his bosom; by moonlight I found it thrown aside, it was faded, but to me it was precious from even that momentary caress; I have to this day cherished it. Are not our destinies told by this flower? His was the bloom, the sweetness of love; my part the dead and scentless leaves." Edward now became her constant companion; she found in him a kind and affectionate brother. At length he spoke of love. Isadore replied by throwing back her long dark hair with a hand whose dazzling whiteness was all that remained of its former beauty, and bade him look on her pale and faded countenance, and there seek his answer. "Yes, I shall wed, but my bridal wreath will be the cypress, my bed the grave, my spouse the hungry worm!" Edward gazed on her face, and read conviction; but still his heart clung to her with all the devotedness of love, which hopes even in despair, and, amid the wreck of every promise of happiness, grasps at even the unstable wave.

One evening she leaned by a window, gazing fixedly on the glowing sky of a summer sunset; the rich color of her cheek, which reflected the carnation of the west, the intense light of her soft but radiant black eyes, excited almost hope; could the hand of death be on what was so beautiful? For the first time she asked for her lute; hitherto, she had shrunk from the sound of music; Fitzallen had loved it; to her it was the knell of departed love. She waked a few wild and melancholy notes. "These sounds," sighed she, "are to me fraught with tender recollections; it is the vesper hymn of my own country." She mingled her voice with the tones, so faint, so sad, but so sweet, it was like the song of a spirit as the concluding murmur died away. She sunk back exhausted; Edward for a while supported her head on his shoulder; at length he parted the thick curls from off her face, and timidly prest her lips; he started from their chilling touch—it was his first, his last kiss—Isadore had expired in his arms!

WOUNDED AFFECTION.

How many bright eyes grow dim—how many soft cheeks grow pale—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, and none can tell the cause that blighted their loveliness. As the dove will clasp the arrow that is preying upon its vitals—so it is the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. Even when fortunate, she scarcely breathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recess of her bosom, and there lets it cower and brood among the ruins of her peace. The great charm of existence is at an end, her rest is broken, the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams,—"dry sorrow drinks her blood"—look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should now be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some slight indisposition, that laid her low—but no one knows the mental malady that previously sapped her strength and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.

Oh! make her a grave where the sunbeams rest
When they promise a glorious morrow;
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smile from the west
From her own lov'd Island of sorrow!

During one of the last days of Lord Mansfield's presiding in the Court of King's Bench, in which there was a trial of some importance, he remarked, with uncommon satisfaction, the assiduity of a student who was placed near him, who was employed on his notebook with considerable industry, and occasionally directed glances at their Lordships with very shrewd and attentive observation. When the trial was over, he complimented the young gentleman on his zeal and diligence, and requested to be favored with a sight of his notes. The student, with much confusion, expressed his apprehension that they were far too imperfect for his Lordship's inspection; but being further solicited, he was obliged, though very reluctantly, to comply. The Judge proceeded very solemnly to examine the contents, in which, much to his surprise, he only found the accurate likenesses of himself and his brethren highly cariacatured in profile. He returned the book to the confused young Templar, pleasantly acknowledging "that it was *one way* of approaching to the *head* of the profession."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Lincolnton, N. C.

The Board of Managers of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Lincolnton, N. C. in submitting their first annual report, regret that they have it not in their power to say, that very much has been done, during the past year, for the advancement and success of that cause which, before all others, stands preeminent. Yet, encouraged "from the day of small things," they are determined and persuaded to persevere in their exertions to distribute the Holy Scriptures, as well from a belief of the possibility, as from a conviction of the great importance of the object.

They are fully convinced, that much may yet be done for the amelioration of multitudes, even in their own districts of country, who have, hitherto, lived without God and without hope in the world, by putting into their hands the scriptures of eternal life. In a design of such importance, a design which has for its express object the promotion of the eternal interest and happiness of the human family, by circulating the Holy Scriptures, they hope that they cannot but interest the feelings and engage the assistance of every friend of religion and humanity. And they would express their gratitude to the Father of mercies, for having made them instrumental in the sowing of seed which, tho' small, may some day bring forth fruit to eternal life.

In the month of February last, information was given to the American Bible Society of the formation of this, and of its wish for connection with that National Institution; also, an order was forwarded for fifty English and fifty German bibles. In reciprocation to this information, we had the gratifying pleasure to learn, that this society was cordially recognized as an Auxiliary to the Mother Institution; and that, in addition to the number of Bibles ordered, the managers of the American Bible Society had voted to this institution a donation of 50 bibles and 100 testaments. These books, in pursuance of orders, being shipped to Charleston, S. C. and then forwarded, were received in this place in the month of May, in good order.

Of which stock the managers have made the following disposals:

	Sold.	*Given.*	*Unsold.*
Octavo Bibles	15	0	5
Brevier do.	25	1	4
Minion do.	37	7	6
German Bibles	26	2	22
Bourgeois and Brevier Testaments	70	4	26

The total number distributed during the past year has been 110 bibles and 74 testaments. Two life and seventy-three annual subscribers have been received. The managers, after deducting the amount owing for bibles and the incidental expenses of the society, find themselves able to transmit, from their surplus revenue, to the treasurer of the American Bible Society, twenty-five dollars.

The managers, being fully convinced of the superior claim which this institution has on christian patronage and benevolence, would take this opportunity to enlist the feelings and engage the energies of every friend of Christ, religion and humanity.

Among the many instruments employed by the Almighty, in the present age, for spreading his gospel and for dispensing light and knowledge through the world, the Bible Institution appears most prominent. But we have come forward almost too late, to eulogize its merits, conflict with its enemies, or share its success. It has already extended its golden chain, until it has reached the most remote portions of the habitable earth. Heathen, as well as christian nations, have felt and do still feel its salutary effects. And the inhabitants of the farthest Eastern, as well of the Western world are, by its influence, turning their steps to the city of our God. Wherever its power has been felt, christian harmony and christian fellowship have flourished and abounded. It has created a sameness of feelings, views and hopes, in individuals and nations. At its meetings, christians of different sects, stripped of that sectarian feeling and interest, which prowls as a hyena in the church, have assembled themselves together and given to each other the reciprocal, cordial right hand of brotherly love. Here, too, have met the poorest peasants and the most opulent possessors, vying together in christian benevolence. The widow's mite and the coffers of the rich have been emptied into heaven's treasury. And here the kings of the earth have liberally become nursing fathers, and the queens of the earth nursing mothers, to the church of Christ.

Yet, notwithstanding the superior claims and the unexampled success of this institution, like other good works, it has had its violent enemies and opposers. The prince of this world has thrown against it his darts, dipped in the bitterest poison which malice or envy could spit. But now the decisive battle has been fought, and opposition comes too late. He who would attempt to arrest the progress of Bible Societies, would be attempting to stop the moral machinery of the world; and might expect nothing else, but to be crushed by its formidable columns, which, under the direction of divine truth, are bearing down on the territories of death.

Shall we, then, after seeing the success and beneficial effects of this institution, suffer our ardor to cool, or our spirits to fail? Shall we hang back, in heartless indifference, when all the world is active and alert? Or shall we give to the Parent Society the unpleasant cause of saying of us, as she has too justly said of other Auxiliary Societies, that "they are inactive, and even struggling for existence?" I hope we cherish better feelings, and that our determination is, never to forget the mother which hath nourished us. But instead of being lulled into a spirit of dependence and forgetfulness by her kind indulgence and beneficence, we shall be roused to redoubled diligence and zeal.

Such being our determination, we may soon become eminently useful and gloriously successful in distributing that holy book, which sheds light and knowledge wherever it goes; which adapts itself to the circumstances and wants of all; which prevents crimes and is productive of good; which prepares a man for the duties of this life and the happiness of the next. And we cannot but anxiously hope, that this society may find friends in the hearts of christians, and receive the support and patronage of the community at large.

Strengthened and stimulated by such hopes, we will persevere, and pray that the cause of the bible may everywhere prosper; that the holy volume may be sent to the ends of the earth, and be received with christian simplicity; that it may be instrumental in converting and improving mankind, and thus promote the glory of God and advance the kingdom of righteousness.

By order and in behalf of the board,
N. N. SMITH, *Cor. Sec.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Rev. John Mushat, *President.*
Maj. L. Henderson, } *Vice-Presidents.*
Col. John Hope, }
Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. *Treasurer.*
N. N. Smith, *Cor. Secretary.*
Rev. J. E. Bell, *Rec. Secretary*